Sarah C. Hewitt,
from her papa on her
birthday 1866

Sarah C. Hewitt & family

THE DRIVE.

A RIDE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE LITTLE PAINTER.

THE KITE.

THE PET GOAT.

HIDE AND SEEK.

JACK IN THE BOX.

THE OLD FARM GATE.

THE LITTLE ANGLER.

THE PET PIG.

WHOOOP! WHOOOP!

THE MAGIC LANTERN.

PUNCH AND JUDY.

THE
CHILD'S
PICTURE SCRAP BOOK.

CONTAINING

UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS

BY JOHN GILBERT, J. D. WATSON, WOLF, COLEMAN, ETC.

WHAT A NICE DOLL!

51

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A Arthur and Albert eating Apples.

B Basil busy with Butterflies.

C Clara crying her Cherries.

D Dora and Dinah dancing their Dolls.

E Edmund elated with his Eggs.

F Fanny finding Flowers.

G Grace and Gertrude gathering Flowers.

H Henry giving Harriet Hazel-Nuts.

I Isabel intent on an Icicle.

J

Jack and John

K Kitty and the Kitten.

L Lucy with a Lapful of Lavender.

M Mary and Minnie's Merry Meeting.

N Nicholas plucking Nectarines.

O Off we go in a round O!

P Peter playing his Pipe.

Q Quarrelling about a Quince.

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S Susan and Sarah singing Songs.

T Tea on a T Table.

U Under the Umbrella.

W Waiting for Willie.

X Expectation.

Y Young Fred asking Why?

Z Zachary showing the Zany.

Jack before he built
his House.

THIS IS THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

Jack after his House
was built.

This is the MALT,
That lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the RAT,
That ate the malt,
That lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the CAT,
That kill'd the rat,

That ate the malt,
That lay in the house
that Jack built.

'This is the Dog,
That worried the cat,
That kill'd the rat,
That ate the malt,
That lay in the house that Jack built.

'This is the Cow with the crumpled horn,
That toss'd the dog,
That worried the cat,
That kill'd the rat,
That ate the malt,
That lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the MAIDEN all forlorn,
That milk'd the cow with the crumpled horn,
That toss'd the dog,
That worried the cat,
That kill'd the rat,
That ate the malt,
That lay in the house that Jack built.

'This is the Man all tatter'd and torn,
That kiss'd the maiden all forlorn,
That milk'd the cow with the crumpled horn,
That toss'd the dog, that worried the cat,
That kill'd the rat, that ate the malt,
That lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the PRIEST, all shaven and shorn,
That married the man all tatter'd and torn,
That kiss'd the maiden all forlorn,
That milk'd the cow with the crumpled horn,
That toss'd the dog, that worried the cat,
That kill'd the rat, that ate the malt,
That lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the Cock that crow'd in the morn,
That waked the priest all shaven and shorn,
That married the man all tatter'd and torn,
That kiss'd the maiden all forlorn,
That milk'd the cow with the crumpled horn,
That toss'd the dog, that worried the cat,
That kill'd the rat, that ate the malt,
That lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the FARMER who sow'd the corn,
That kept the cock that crow'd in the morn,
That waked the priest all shaven and shorn,
That married the man all tatter'd and torn,
That kiss'd the maiden all forlorn,
That milk'd the cow with the crumpled horn,

That toss'd the dog,
That worried the cat,

That kill'd the rat,
That ate the malt,

That lay in the house that Jack built.

THE NEW SHOES.

A FAIRY TALE.

THE NEW PET.

A B C.

WHAT'S O'CLOCK?

EVENING PRAYER.

Old Mother Hubbard
Went to the cupboard,
To get her poor Dog a bone;

But when she came there
The cupboard was bare,
And so the poor Dog had no

She went to the baker's
To buy him some bread,
But when she came back
The poor Dog was dead.

She went to the joiner's
To buy him a coffin,
But when she came back
The poor Dog was laughing.

She took a clean dish
To get him some tripe,
But when she came back
He was smoking a pipe.

She went to the ale-house
To get him some beer,
But when she came back
The Dog sat in a chair.

She went to the tavern
For white wine and red,
But when she came back
The Dog stood on his head.

She went to the hatter's
To buy him a hat,
But when she came back
He was feeding the cat.

She went to the barber's
To buy him a wig,
But when she came back
He was dancing a jig.

She went to the fruiterer's
To buy him some fruit,
But when she came back
He was playing the flute.

She went to the tailor's
To buy him a coat,
But when she came back
He was riding a goat.

She went to the cobbler's
To buy him some shoes,
But when she came back
He was reading the news.

She went to the sempstress
To buy him some linen,
But when she came back
The Dog was a-spinning.

She went to the hosier's
To buy him some hose,
But when she came back
He was dress'd in his clothes.

The Dame made a curtsey,
The Dog made a bow ;
The Dame said, " Your servant,"
The Dog said " Bow-wow."

This wonderful Dog
Was Dame Hubbard's delight ;

He could sing, he could dance,
He could read, he could write.

She gave him rich dainties
Whenever he fed,
And erected a monument
When he was dead.

THE LION is called the king of the animals on account of his great size, strength, and beauty. The male Lion, when full grown, has a thick and shaggy mane which falls from his neck and shoulders. The Lioness is smaller than the Lion, and possesses no mane.

A young lion is as playful an animal as a kitten.

The LEOPARD is a most graceful creature, and is well known by the very

LION, LIONESS AND HER YOUNG, LEOPARD, AND WOLVES.

THE TIGER is an animal which equals the lion in size, strength, and activity, and excels him in the elegance of its form, the grace of its movements, and the beauty of its fur.

It is easily known by the many stripes on its body, some of which are double, but most of them are single dark streaks on a tawny yellow ground.

His enormous feet,

TIGER.

beautiful markings of its fur.

WOLVES, when they go hunting for prey, generally unite in bands, and as soon as they discover it, one or two of the pack follow the poor animal, whilst the others very cunningly station themselves where their intended victim is likely to pass should he elude the two wolves first after him. But, woe be to any animal who is unlucky enough to be chased by a pack of hungry wolves!

with their sharp claws, cut like so many knives when the animal gives a blow with his powerful limbs.

Even were the claws retracted, the simple stroke of his paw is sufficient to knock down an ox.

The Tiger shows very great cunning in the selection of places from whence it can watch its prey.

THE ELEPHANT, whether Asiatic or African, always lives in herds. Both species are fond of water, and are never found at any great distance from some stream or mountain. They have a curious capability of laying up a store of water in their body, somewhat after the manner of the camel, and possess the strange power of drawing the liquid supply from their stomachs by means of their trunk, and scattering it in a shower over their backs in order to cool their heated bodies.

Eight feet is about the average height of a large

ELEPHANT.

Elephant, and nine or ten is the utmost size to which the creature ever attains. The strangest part of an Elephant is his trunk, or nose, with which he can pick up the smallest pin, or pluck a single blade of grass.

The general colour of the Elephant is brown; of a lighter tint when the animal is at liberty, and considerably deeper in captivity, when its skin is subjected to rubbing with a cocoa-nut brush and plenty of oil.

The Elephant is an admirable swimmer.

THE common TAPIR is a native of tropical America, where it is found in great numbers. It is a great water-lover, and can swim or dive with perfect ease. It is a large animal, nearly four feet in height, and very strong. The tough, thick skin, which covers the Tapir, enables it to run through a forest of brushwood without injury.

TAPIR.

The colour of the adult Tapir is a uniform brown, but the young has yellowish-fawn spots and stripes.

During the daytime it is seldom seen, preferring to lie quietly hidden in the deep underwood during the hotter hours, and to emerge only at night in order to obtain food and meet its companions.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, or RIVER HORSE, is a very large creature, and always found either in or near the water. Its height is about five feet, when full grown; and the legs are very short. From its skin comes a thick oily liquid, which protects the animal from any injury that may arise from being so constantly in the water.

The young Hippopotamus cannot remain so long under water as its parents.

It has an enormous mouth, with very large white teeth or tusks inside.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS AT HOME.

THERE are several kinds of the RHINOCEROS, some in India and some in Africa. It has a large horn projecting from its nose, with which it can well defend itself. This horn is a very remarkable thing, as it is not connected with the skull, but simply grows out from the skin.

INDIAN RHINOCEROS.

With these teeth the Hippopotamus can cut grass as clean as if a mower had done it with his scythe. His stomach is so large that it will contain five or six bushels of food!

Its teeth, flesh, and skin are valuable; the skin is so thick that it has to be dragged off the body in slips, like many planks, and is an inch-and-a-half thick on the back, and three-quarters on the body.

It generally prefers fresh water, but is not at all averse to the sea.

Their skin is so thick and strong, that no musket-ball can do it the slightest injury.

The Rhinoceros is a very angry animal, and frequently kills both men and horses when in a fit of rage, if they are near him. This creature is also very fond of the water.

THE GIRAFFE is the tallest of any animal on the face of the earth; its height being from eighteen to twenty feet. The female giraffe is not so tall as the male. Both male and female have very long necks.

It lives in Africa, and is a most timid creature, being very much afraid of man, and is most frequently seen in secluded places. It is very particular in eating, and takes only the freshest and greenest leaves.

GIRAFFE.

In its wild state it cannot well feed upon level ground, and therefore gains its living by feeding upon the leaves of a tree called the "Camel-Thorn." When in captivity it feeds chiefly upon hay, carrots, onions, and other vegetables, eating very heartily of them.

Although quiet, it can fight when forced to do so, and gives some very hard kicks. The Lion sometimes, though not very often, conquers it.

CAMELS are among the most useful class of animals. There are two sorts, one that has only one hump on its back, and another that has two. This animal is capable of carrying sufficient water in its stomach to last several days, and when travellers are crossing the deserts of Arabia this is found of very great service, as there water can-

CAMEL.

not often be found. It can also carry very heavy loads upon its back.

The Camel's feet are well adapted for walking upon the loose, dry sand of the Desert; its toes are very broad, and have a sort of soft, wide cushion underneath them, which enables them to tread upon the sand with great firmness.

THE POLAR BEAR is an inhabitant of the Polar regions, where it may be found in great numbers.

Its food consists chiefly of seals and fish of various kinds. It is a wonderfully good swimmer and diver, and while engaged

POLAR BEAR.

in the pursuit of seals, it generally manages to surprise them by diving beneath the water, and only rising to the surface when within reach of its prey. Its fur is very valuable and is used in making warm winter robes.

SEAL.

SEA LION.

AMONG all the strange forms which are found among the members of this family, there is none which presents a more terribly grotesque appearance than that of the WALRUS, MORSE, or SEA HORSE, as this extraordinary animal is indifferently termed.

WALRUS, OR MORSE.

It is found in vast herds which frequent the coasts of the arctic and antarctic regions, and which congregate in such numbers that their united roarings have often given timely warning to fog-bewildered sailors and acquainted them with the near proximity of the shore.

SEALS are spread over many portions of our globe, and on the English coasts are often plentifully found.

They are not liked by our fishermen, on account of their destroying the fish.

The fishermen always know when the weather is about to change, by the movements of the Seal. When they see an old one rolling and tumbling about the

bank, they know a storm of wind and rain is sure to follow before many hours have passed.

The Common Seal is very easily tamed, and will show the greatest fondness for its human friends; many have been taken when quite young, and so trained and tamed as to create the greatest astonishment to people who have seen their various tricks.

SEALS, WALRUSES, SEA LIONS, &c.

THE GREENLAND WHALE inhabits the Northern Seas, and a great number at one time was to be found there; but now, on account of its being so often hunted after for the

GREENLAND WHALE.

gain of its oil and whalebone, is not to be found so plentifully. It finds its entire living in the waters, and should it be thrown upon shore is sure to perish from hunger.

A friendly waggoner agrees to bring Whittington to London.

Mr. Fitzwarren, a London merchant, takes him into his house.

Whittington and his Cat which he bought of a poor woman for a penny.

He sends his Cat abroad in one of his Master's Ships, and, ill-used by the cook, leaves the house.

Whittington listening to the sound of Bow Bells,
and fancying them to say,

"Turn again, Whittington,
Lord Mayor of London!"

Whittington's Cat rids the African King of the rats and
mice which infest his palace.

The African King sends back rich presents
for Whittington,

Who returning to his Master's house, and being
industrious, marries his Daughter,

AND EVENTUALLY BECOMES LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

IN the days of King Arthur it happened that a ploughman's wife had a son exactly the size of his father's thumb. While the mother was admiring the child, the Queen of the Fairies appeared and kissed the infant, giving it the name of Tom Thumb.

Tom was never any bigger than his father's thumb; but as he grew older, he became very cunning and sly; and used to get into much trouble. One day Tom's mother was making a batter-pudding, and, to see her mix it, he climbed up to the edge of the bowl; but he slipped in, and got nearly drowned.

On another occasion he was sitting on a thistle, while his mother was milking the cow, and the cow taking a liking to Tom's oak-leaf hat, took him and the thistle up at one mouthful. While the cow was chewing the thistle,

HIS BIRTH.

Tom, terrified at her great teeth, cried out, "Mother, mother!" as loud as he could bawl.

"Where are you? Tommy, my dear Tommy!" said the mother.

"Here, mother, here in the red cow's mouth."

The cow, surprised at such odd noises in her throat, opened her mouth and let him drop out.

Tom's troubles were not yet over, for a raven flew away with him one day when he was in a field; and another time a fish swallowed him directly as he fell in the sea where an angry giant threw him. This fish was caught, and sold to King Arthur, who was quite delighted to find Tom in such a queer place, and gave the little fellow money to go home and see his friends; Tom was taken ill when at home, and feared he should not get back to King Arthur's Palace again. But he did.

He steps into a batter-pudding. *He is almost swallowed by a cow.*

Tom having been driven through the air by the Queen of the Fairies, alighted in the court-yard of King Arthur's palace; the cook happened to pass along with a great bowl of furmenty, and poor Tom fell plump into the middle of it, splashing the cook's eyes. The cook said that Tom had done it out of some evil design, so he was taken up, tried for high treason, and sentenced to be hung. But Tom managed to escape by jumping down the throat of a miller, who was standing by.

King Arthur's cook shuts him in a mouse-trap.

The miller became very uneasy and sent for the doctor, who, being frightened, sent for five more; and while they were all talking, the miller began to yawn, and Tom made another bold jump, and alighted on his feet in the middle of the table. But Tom again fell into the hands of the cook, who resolved to keep him safely this time; so he clapped him into a mouse-trap, where he was shut up for a week.

He is seated in a walnut shell.

He saves a mouse from the cat.

The people flocked far and near to see Tom Thumb; and King Thurston, who now reigned in the place of King Arthur, having inquired as to his origin, was so charmed with Tom's answer that he bestowed on him some favours, which made the Queen angry.

He is killed by a spider.

Soon afterwards a spider, taking poor Tom for a big fly, made a spring at him. Tom drew his sword and fought valiantly, but the spider's poisonous breath killed him.

The whole court went into mourning for little Tom Thumb, and they raised a monument over his grave.

Bow-wow-wow,
Whose dog art thou?
Little Tom Tucker's dog,
Bow-wow-wow.

THE OLD WOMAN BUYING HER PIG AT MARKET.

Swan, swan, over the sea;
Swim, swan, swim.
Swan, swan, back again;
Well, swan, swam.

An old woman was sweep-
ing her house, and she found
a crooked sixpence. "What,"
said she, "shall I do with this
little sixpence? I will go to

PIGGY TURNS OBSTINATE.

market, and buy a pig." As
she was coming home, she
came to a stile: the piggy,
however, was obstinate, and
would not go over the stile.

"FIRE, FIRE, BURN STICK."

She went a little further, and she met a dog. So she said to the dog—

"Dog, dog, bite pig;
Piggy won't go over the stile;
And I shan't get home to-night."

But the dog would not.

She went a little further, and she met a stick. So she said—

"Stick, stick, beat dog;
Dog won't bite pig;
Piggy won't get over the stile;
And I shan't get home to-night."

But the stick would not.

She went a little further, and she met a fire. So she said—

"Fire, fire, burn stick;
Stick won't beat dog;
Dog won't bite pig;
Piggy won't get over the stile;
And I shan't get home to-night."

But the fire would not.

She went a little further, and she met some water. So she said—

"Water, water, quench fire;
Fire won't burn stick;

Stick won't beat dog;
Dog won't bite pig;
Piggy won't get over the stile;
And I shan't get home to-night."

But the water would not.

She went a little further, and she met an ox. So she said—

"Ox, ox, drink water;
Water won't quench fire;
Fire won't burn stick;
Stick won't beat dog;
Dog won't bite pig;
Piggy won't get over the stile;
And I shan't get home to-night."

But the ox would not.

She went a little further, and she met a butcher. So she said—

"Butcher, butcher, kill ox;
Ox won't drink water;
Water won't quench fire;
Fire won't burn stick;
Stick won't beat dog;
Dog won't bite pig;
Piggy won't get over the stile;
And I shan't get home to-night."

But the butcher would not.

"BUTCHER, BUTCHER, KILL OX"

She went a little further, and she met a rope. So she said—

“Rope, rope, hang butcher;
Butcher won’t kill ox;
Ox won’t drink water;
Water won’t quench fire;
Fire won’t burn stick;
Stick won’t beat dog;
Dog won’t bite pig;
Piggy won’t get over the stile;
And I shan’t get home to-night.”

But the rope would not.

She went a little further, and she met a rat. So she said—

“Rat, rat, gnaw rope;
Rope won’t hang butcher;
Butcher won’t kill ox;
Ox won’t drink water;
Water won’t quench fire;
Fire won’t burn stick;
Stick won’t beat dog;
Dog won’t bite pig;
Piggy won’t get over the stile;
And I shan’t get home to-night.”

But the rat would not.

She went a little further, and she met a cat. So she said—

“Cat, cat, kill rat;
Rat won’t gnaw rope;
Rope won’t hang butcher;

“RAT, RAT, GNAW ROPE.”

“COW, COW, GIVE ME A SAUCER OF MILK.”

Butcher won’t kill ox
Ox won’t drink water;
Water won’t quench fire;
Fire won’t burn stick;
Stick won’t beat dog;
Dog won’t bite pig;
Piggy won’t get over the stile;
And I shan’t get home to-night.”

But the cat said to her, “If you will go to yonder cow, and fetch me a saucer of milk, I will kill the rat.” So away went the old woman to the cow, and said—

“Cow, cow, give me a saucer of milk;
Cat won’t kill rat;
Rat won’t gnaw rope;
Rope won’t hang butcher;
Butcher won’t kill ox;
Ox won’t drink water;
Water won’t quench fire;
Fire won’t burn stick;
Stick won’t beat dog;
Dog won’t bite pig;
Piggy won’t get over the stile;
And I shan’t get home to-night.”

But the cow said to her, “If you will go to yonder haymakers, and fetch me a wisp of hay, I’ll give you the milk.”

"HAYMAKERS, GIVE ME A WISP OF HAY."

So away the old woman went to the haymakers, and said—

"Haymakers, give me a wisp of hay:

Cow won't give me milk;

Cat won't kill rat;

Rat won't gnaw rope;

Rope won't hang butcher;

Butcher won't kill ox;

Ox won't drink water;

Water won't quench fire;

Fire won't burn stick;

Stick won't beat dog;

Dog won't bite pig;

Piggy won't get over the stile;

And I shan't get home to-night."

But the haymakers said to her,—"If you will go to yonder stream, and fetch us a bucket of water, we'll give you the hay." So away the old woman went, but when she got to the stream, she found the bucket was full of holes. So she covered the bottom with

THE CAT BEGAN TO KILL THE RAT."

pebbles, and then filled the bucket with water, and away she went back with it to the haymakers; and they gave her a wisp of hay.

As soon as the cow had eaten the hay, she gave the old woman the milk; and away she went with it in a saucer to the cat.

As soon as the cat had lapped up the milk—

The cat began to kill the rat;
The rat began to gnaw the rope;
The rope began to hang the butcher;
The butcher began to kill the ox;
The ox began to drink the water;
The water began to quench the fire;
The fire began to burn the stick;
The stick began to beat the dog;
The dog began to bite the pig;
The little pig in a fright jumped over the stile;
And so the old woman got home that night.

KING VULTURE.

CONDOR.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

BALD, OR WHITE-HEADED EAGLE.

THE OSTRICH is placed at the head of the running birds, and is a native of South Africa. He is the largest bird known. In height it measures from six to eight feet. The food of the Ostrich consists of grass, hard grains, but mostly of wild melons, which grow on the sandy wastes. In captivity it has been known to swallow almost anything that comes in its way, such as knives, old shoes, and stones.

OSTRICH.

The nest of the Ostrich is a shallow hole scooped in the sand, in which are placed a large number of eggs, each weighing about three pounds.

The speed of the Ostrich is very great, though hardly so considerable as has been supposed. Some writers set it down as running sixty miles per hour, while others only give it half that rate. For a short distance its speed is perhaps as great as the first statement, but not for more than half a mile.

THE well-known CASSOWARY, is found in the Malacca Islands.

The plumage of the body is very hair-like, being composed of long and almost naked shafts, two springing from the

CASSOWARY.

same tube, and one always being longer than the other. The eye of the Cassowary is fierce and resolute, and its expression is carried out by the bird who is very quick to take offence.

GULLS.

WANDERING ALBATROSS.

KING PENGUIN.

GREAT AUK.

THE FRIGATE BIRD is often seen frequenting the Austral and other tropical islands. It somewhat resembles the Cormorant in its general appearance. The colour of the adult Frigate Bird is shining black glossed with green,

the female being dull black above and white streaked with cinnamon upon the head, breast, and under parts. Including the long tail, the male measures three feet in length, but the body is extremely small.

FRIGATE BIRD.

CORMORANTS.

GUILLEMOT.

BERNICLE GOOSE.

grasses and various seaweed. The eggs of this species are large and white. The flesh is considered good. It is rather a small bird, the total length being about two feet.

THE BERNICLE GOOSE is an English bird, and seems to prefer the western to the eastern coasts.

The Bernicle Goose generally assembles in large flocks and haunts large salt-marshes near the coast, and feeds on

PEREGRINE FALCON.

BUZZARD.

SPARROW HAWK.

KITE.

THERE are nine or ten species of SWANS, four of which are acknowledged as English birds.

Our most familiar species is the Tame or Mute Swan, so called from its silent habits. The mother is very watchful over her nest and young, and in company with her mate assaults any intruder. During the first period of their life the young Swans mount on their mother's back, and are thus carried from one place to another.

SWANS.

The Hooper, Elk Swan, or Whistling Swan may be distinguished from the preceding species by the shape and colour of the beak, which is slender, without the black tubercle, and is black at the base, the latter colour stretching as far as the eye. It is named Hooper because its cry resembles the word "hoop."

Bewick's Swan resembles the Hooper in many respects, but is much smaller in size. It is not so graceful as either of the preceding species, and has been mistaken for the wild goose.

THE PELICAN is found spread over many portions of Africa and Asia, and is also found in some parts of Southern Europe. It is a sociable bird, and is also a good fisherman, hovering above the water, watching for a shoal of fish near the surface. Down sweeps the bird, scoops up a number of fish in its capacious pouch, and then goes off home.

PELICANS.

The colour of the Pelican is white, with a delicate roseate tinge like that of a blush rose. On the breast the feathers are elongated and of a golden yellow. The quill feathers are black, and the bill is yellow, tipped with red. Its length is nearly six feet, and the expanse of wing about twelve feet. There are several species, but the habits of all are similar.

Mrs. Meanwell dies, leaving Tommy and Margery orphans.

A wealthy gentleman sends Tommy abroad, and buys Margery a pair of shoes; she is so pleased at having *two*, that the neighbours call her "Goody Two Shoes."

She gives good advice to a sick gentleman.

She visits the cottages of the poor, and teaches the children.

She saves a raven from some cruel boys.

A foolish fellow seeing Margery with her pets, takes her for a witch.

She is accused of witchcraft, but a good Justice explains the use of her weather-glass, and she is discharged.

Tommy returns, a rich gentleman, in time to see her married to Sir Edward Lovell.

Jack is persuaded to sell his mother's cow for a few beans.

Jack mounts the beanstalk.

The Fairy directs Jack to the house of the Giant, who killed his father.

Jack begs a night's lodging, and the Giant's wife admits him.

Jack, concealed in the lumber-room, watches the Giant at supper.

After supper the Giant falls asleep, and the little dog fails to wake him. Jack secures his golden treasure.

Jack pursued by the Giant, makes off with the golden harp.

Jack cuts down the beanstalk, which causes the Giant's fall and death.

GOSHAWK.

ROOK.

NUTCRACKER.

CHOUGH.

CROW.

PREPARING FOR A RIDE.

GRANDPAPA'S STICK.

"BUY MY NEW TOYS, LITTLE MISS."

THE RUN IN THE FIELDS.

"GOOD MORNING, GRANDPAPA."

FLOWERS OF THE FIELD.

THERE are several varieties of the Spaniel Dogs, which may be classed under two general heads, namely, Sporting and Toy Spaniels; the former being used for sporting purposes, and the latter being employed as companions.

The Bloodhound is chiefly employed in deer-shooting. Should the deer not fall to the shot, but be only wounded, it dashes off at a greatly increased pace, followed by the Bloodhound, who, being guided by the blood-drops that stud the path of the wounded animal, is sure to come up with his prey.

The Staghound is a large and powerful Dog, and has been known to achieve very wonderful feats of speed and endurance.

The Setter, is so named from its custom of "set-

GROUP OF BRITISH DOGS.

ting" or crouching, when they perceive their game.

The Shepherd's Dog is the most useful variety of the canine species, on whose talent and energy depends the chief safety of the flock. It seems to be, as far as can be judged from appearances, the original ancestor of the true British dogs, and preserves its peculiar aspect in almost every country in Europe. This Dog seldom, if ever, bites a sheep, unless incited to do so by a cruel master.

The Mastiff is a large and powerful Dog, of a mild temper, and delights in employing its powers in affording help to the weak.

The Terrier, of which there are several breeds, is more generally known in England than any other kind of Dog.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

THE magnificent NEWFOUNDLAND DOG is of great size, has a noble aspect, a gentle temper, and possesses singular intelligence. In its native land the Newfoundland dog is shamefully treated, and is made a beast of burden; but in this country it is raised to its proper position, and made the friend and companion of man. Many a time has it more than repaid its master for his friendship, by rescuing him from mortal peril.

This fine creature is remarkably fond of water, and is an expert swimmer, even through a rough sea. There are many instances on record of human beings rescued from drowning by the timely succour brought by this dog, which has been known to support a man in the water in a manner so admirably perfect, that if it had studied the subject, it could not have applied its aid in a more correct manner. A whole ship's crew have been saved by a Newfoundland Dog carrying a rope to shore.

THE common MOUSE, of which a white and a pied variety are also figured in the engraving, frequents both town and country, doing very much damage in the former, but comparatively little harm in the latter.

COMMON MOUSE.

Mice are odd little animals, and full of play, as may be seen by any one who will sit quite still and watch them as they run about a room. They are as inquisitive as cats, and will examine any new piece of furniture with great curiosity.

CAT AND KITTENS.

HARVEST MOUSE.

THE RODENTS, or gnawing animals, derive their name from the peculiar structure of their teeth.

Few animals are so well known or so thoroughly detested as the common Brown

BROWN RAT.

Rat. There is scarcely a greater plague to the farmer, butcher, sailor, provision-merchant, or poultry keeper, who all suffer from the depredations of the Rat.

CHAMOIS.

GAZELLE.

REINDEER.

THE CARIBOU, or REIN-
DEER, lives in herds, which
vary from ten to three hun-
dred in number. As it is
so valuable an animal, it is
subject to great persecution

at the hands of white and
red hunters, who have very
ingenious modes of trapping
or stalking this wary and
swift deer.

GOAT.

SHEEP.

How John Gilpin started from London to join his wife
at Edmonton.

How he rode through Islington, lost his hat and wig,
and was carried past Edmonton.

How the horse took him to his own master's at Ware.

How the horse was frightened on their return.

How he re-passed his wife at Edmonton.

The Hue and Cry.

“And now the turnpike-gates again
Flew open in short space ;

The toll-men thinking as before,
That Gilpin rode a race.”

“And so he did, and won it too,
For he got first to town ;
Nor stopp’d till where he had got up
He did again get down.”

His Arrival Home.

“Now let us sing, Long live the
King,
And Gilpin long live he ;
And when he next doth ride abroad,
May I be there to see !”

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

NORMAN RACE.

WILLIAM I.
(Duke of Normandy.)
1066 to 1087.

WILLIAM II.
(Second son of William I.)
1087 to 1100.

HENRY I.
(Third son of William I.)
1100 to 1135.

STEPHEN.
(Count of Blois, nephew of
Henry I.)
1135 to 1155.

PLANTAGENET RACE.

HENRY II.
(Son of Geoffry Plantagenet, and
Matilda, daughter of Henry I.)
1155 to 1189.

RICHARD I.
(Eldest Son of Henry II.)
1189 to 1199.

JOHN.
(Second Son of Henry II.) ✕
1199 to 1216.

HENRY III.
(Eldest son of John.)
1216 to 1272.

EDWARD I.
(Son of Henry III.)
1272 to 1307.

EDWARD II.
(Son of Edward I.)
1307 to 1327.

EDWARD III.
(Son of Edward II.)
1327 to 1377.

RICHARD II.
(Grandson of Edward III.)
1377 to 1399.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

HENRY IV.
(Eldest son of John, Duke of
Lancaster, the fourth son of
Edward III.)
1399 to 1413.

HENRY V.
(Son of Henry IV.)
1413 to 1422.

HENRY VI.
(Son of Henry V.)
1422 to 1461.

EDWARD IV.
(Duke of York. — Great-
grandson of Edward III.)
1461 to 1483.

HOUSE OF YORK.

EDWARD V.
(Son of Edward IV.)
1483.

RICHARD III.
(Great-great-grandson of Edward III.)
1483 to 1485.

HENRY VII.
(Lineal descendant of John, Duke of Lancaster, the father of Henry IV.)
1485 to 1509.

HENRY VIII.
(Son of Henry VII.)
1509 to 1546.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

EDWARD VI.
(Son of Henry VIII.)
1546 to 1553.

MARY I.
(Eldest daughter of Henry VIII.)
1553 to 1558.

ELIZABETH.
(Second daughter of Henry VIII.)
1558 to 1603.

JAMES I.
(James VI. of Scotland.—Descended from Margaret Tudor, mother of Henry VII.)
1603 to 1625.

RACE OF STUART.

RACE OF STUART.

CHARLES I.
(Son of James I.)
1625 to 1648.

THE PROTECTOR.

OLIVER CROMWELL.
1648 to 1661.

RACE OF STUART.

CHARLES II.
(Second son of Charles I.)
1661 to 1685.

JAMES II.
(Third son of Charles I.)
1685 to 1689.

HOUSE OF ORANGE.

WILLIAM III.
(Prince of Orange.)

MARY II.
(Daughter of James II.)

ANNE.
(Second daughter of James II.)
1702 to 1714.

1689 to 1702.

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

GEORGE I.
(Elector of Hanover.—Great-grand-
son of James II.)
1714 to 1727.

GEORGE II.
(Son of George I.)
1727 to 1760.

GEORGE III.
(Grandson of George II.)
1760 to 1820.

GEORGE IV.
(Eldest son of George III.)
1820 to 1830.

WILLIAM IV.
(Third son of George III.)
1830 to 1837.

VICTORIA.
(Daughter of the Duke of Kent, fourth
son of George III.)
WHOM GOD PRESERVE.

MAGNA CHARTA.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

JOAN OF ARC.

WILLIAM TELL.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

NAPOLEON AT AUSTERLITZ.

GOAT SUCKER.

HOUSE MARTIN.

BROWN OWL.

KINGFISHER.

SWALLOW.

WHITE, OR BARN OWL.

SAND MARTIN.

SWIFT.

THE COMMON PARTRIDGE is found spread over the greater part of Europe, and is discovered most plentifully near cultivated ground.

The nest of the Partridge is merely a bundle of dried grasses, gathered into some

shallow depression in the ground, where it deposits a clutch of eggs, generally from twelve to twenty in number. Sometimes a still greater number have been found, not always the laying of the Partridge.

PARTRIDGE.

CAPERCAILLIE.

GUINEA FOWL.

CORNCRAKE, OR LANDRAIL.

QUAIL.

GREAT WHITE COCKATOO.

LOVE-BIRDS.

GREEN PARROT.

WARBLING GRASS PARRAKEET.

THE RAVEN is a British bird, once common, but now seldom seen except in wild and uncultivated districts.

In such places the Raven reigns supreme, hardly the eagle himself daring to contest the supremacy with so powerful, crafty, and strong-beaked a bird.

RAVEN.

Worms, grubs, caterpillars, and insects, of all kinds are swallowed by hundreds, but the diet in which the Raven most delights is carrion. In the Scottish sheep-feeding grounds, where the flocks are of immense size, it is almost sure to find enough food among the daily dead.

JAY.

MAGPIE.

THE smallest of the British Crows is the well known JACKDAW, a bird of great wit and humour, and one that has an extraordinary attachment to man and his habitations.

JACKDAW.

The nest of the Jackdaw is a very rude structure of sticks, lined—or rather covered—with hay, wool, feathers, and all kinds of substances of a warm kind, for eggs and young.

The EIDER DUCK is a very shy bird, and makes its nest on islands and rocks that are far in the sea. Its nest consists of fine seaweed, and when the eggs are laid, the mother covers them with fine downy feathers from her breast.

EIDER DUCK.

This Duck is an excellent diver, its legs being very far back under its body. In the South of England it only appears in the winter, but in the North of Scotland is found all the year through.

GREAT NORTHERN DIVER.

PUFFIN.

TERN.

STORMY PETREL.

OLD Mother Goose, when
She wanted to wander,
Would ride through the air
On a very fine gander.

Mother Goose had a house,
'Twas built in a wood,
Where an owl at the door
For sentinel stood.

This is her son Jack,
A plain-looking lad,
He is not very good,
Nor yet very bad.

She sent him to market,
A live goose he bought,
"Here, mother," says he,
"It will not go for nought."

Jack's goose and her gander
Grew very fond,
They'd both eat together,
Or swim in one pond.

Jack found one fine morning,
As I have been told,
His goose had laid him
An egg of pure gold.

Jack rode to his mother,
The news for to tell,
She called him a good boy
And said it was well.

Jack sold his gold egg
To a rogue of a Jew,
Who cheated him out of
The half of his due.

Then Jack went a courting
A lady so gay,
As fair as the lily,
And sweet as the May.

The Jew and the Squire
Came behind his back,
And began to belabour
The sides of poor Jack.

And then the gold egg
Was thrown into the sea,
When Jack he jump'd in,
And got it back presently.

The Jew got the goose,
Which he vow'd he would kill,
Resolving at once
His pockets to fill.

Jack's mother came in,
And caught the goose soon,
And mounting his back,
Flew up to the moon.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE WITH BEARS.

FIGHT WITH A SEA HORSE.

HUNTING THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

ELEPHANT ATTACKED BY PANTHER.

CATCHING AN EAGLE.

AFTER A STARLING'S NEST.

A VISIT TO THE ROCK.

TAKING SEA BIRDS' EGGS.

A SHIP WATER-LOGGED.

SPINNING YARNS.

THE SINKING VESSEL.

THE SHIP ON FIRE.

OLD DOBBIN.

THE ROBIN.

THE CANTER ON THE LAWN.

A SUMMER HOLIDAY.

HUMPHRY'S FISHING EXCURSION.

HUMPHRY'S FIRST ATTEMPT AT THE SAFETY LAMP.

HUMPHRY'S ILLNESS.

HUMPHRY'S "WONDERFUL LAMP."

AT THE SEA SIDE.

IN THE FIELDS.

IN THE WOODS.

THE PET LAMB.

LAUNCHING THE BOAT

GREAT SNIPE.

WOODCOCK.

ALTHOUGH in former days tolerably common in England, the CRANE has now, with the bustard, almost disappeared from this land, a single specimen being seen at very long and increasing intervals.

The Crane is found in various parts of the continent of Europe, migrating from place to place, and

CRANE.

flying in large flocks at a great elevation in the air. They continue their aerial journeys for great distances, and seldom descend but for the purpose of feeding. It makes its nest mostly on marshy ground, placing it among osiers, reeds, or the heavy vegetation which generally flourishes in such localities.

GREAT PLOVER, OR THICK-KNEE.

LAPWING.

WATER HEN.

TEAL.

SHOVELLER DUCK.

The nest of the Shoveller is placed near water, but on some dry spot, and is made of long slender grass-blades covered with down. The entire length of the bird is about twenty inches.

COOT.

DABCHICK.

WATER RAIL.

WIDGEON.

THE PEACOCK is an Asiatic bird, the ordinary species being found chiefly in India, and the Javanese Peacock in the country from which it derives its name.

On the head of the Peacock is a pretty tuft of twenty-four upright feathers, blackish upon their almost naked shafts, and rich golden green shot with blue on their expanded tips. The top of the head, the throat and neck, are the most refulgent blue, changing,

PEACOCKS.

in different lights, to gold and green. On the back the feathers are golden green, edged with velvety black.

In this country the Peacock is very common, and forms a magnificent addition to the lawn, the park, the garden and the farmyard. In character, the Peacock is as variable as other creatures, some individuals being mild and good-tempered, while others are morose and jealous to the extreme.

THE PHEASANT was first brought into this country from Asia Minor, and by dint of careful preservation, has fairly settled here itself in England.

PHEASANTS.

The nest of this bird is merely a small heap of grass and leaves on the ground, on which are laid a large number of olive-brown eggs. Its food is very varied.

THE well-known BULLFINCH is remarkably shy and retiring in its habits, and though bold enough in the pursuit of food, invading the orchards and gardens with considerable audacity, it yet has a careful eye to its

BULLFINCH.

own safety, and seldom comes within reach of gun-shot.

This bird seems to feed almost wholly on buds during their season, and are shot without mercy by the owners of fruit-gardens.

SKYLARK.

COMMON STARLING.

THE WOODLARK derives its name from its arboreal tendencies and its capability to perch upon the branches of trees, a power which seems to be denied to the skylark.

The nest of the Woodlark

WOODLARK.

is placed on the ground, and is composed of grasses, moss, and hair. The eggs are generally four or five in number, and their colour is pale reddish-white covered with little red-brown spots.

Now ponder well, you parents dear,
These words which I now write;
A doleful story you shall hear,
In time brought forth to light.

A gentleman of good account
In Norfolk dwelt of late,
Whose wealth and riches did sur-
mount
Most men of his estate.

The one a fine and pretty boy,
Not passing three years old;
The other a girl more young than he,
And made in Beauty's mould.

The father left his little son,
As plainly doth appear,
When he to perfect age should come,
Three hundred pounds a-year.

"A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ACCOUNT IN NORFOLK DWELT OF LATE."

Sore sick he was, and like to die,
No help his life could save;
His wife by him as sick did lie,
And both were near the grave.

To be paid down on marriage-day,
Which could not be controll'd:
And to his little daughter Jane,
Two hundred pounds in gold.

No love between these two was lost:
Each to the other kind,
In love they lived, in love they died,
And left two babes behind.

But if the children chanced to die,
Ere they to age should come,
Their uncle should possess their
wealth:
For so the will did run.

THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

"Now, brother," said the dying man,
 "Look to my children dear;
 Be good unto my boy and girl,
 No friends else have they here:

"To God and you I do commend
 My children night and day;
 But little time we yet shall have
 Within this world to stay.

"You must be father and mother
 both,
 And uncle all in one;
 God knows what will become of
 them,
 When we are dead and gone."
 Then next did speak their mother
 dear,
 "O brother kind," quoth she,
 You are the man must bring my
 babes
 To joy or misery:

"If you do keep them carefully,
 Then God will you reward;
 But if you otherwise should deal,
 God will your deeds regard."

With lips as cold as any stone,
 They kiss'd the children small:
 "God bless you both, you pretty
 lambs!"
 With that their tears did fall.

These words then their brother
 spoke,
 The parents sad to cheer:
 The keeping of your little babes,
 Sweet sister, do not fear:

"God never prosper me nor mine,
 Nor aught else that I have,
 If I do wrong your children dear,
 When you are in the grave."

Their parents being dead and gone,
The children home he takes,
And brings them both unto his house,
Where much of them he makes.

He had not kept these pretty babes
A twelvemonth and a day,

When, for their wealth, he did devise
To make them both away.

He bargain'd with two ruffians bold,
Who were of savage mood,
That they should take the children twain,
And slay them in a wood.

He told his wife an artful tale,
He would the children send,
To be brought up in fair London,
With one that was his friend.

Away then went the pretty babes,
Rejoicing at that tide.
For gaily both of them did feel,
They should on cock-horse ride.

They prate and prattle pleasantly,
While riding on the way,
To those their wicked uncle hired,
These lovely babes to slay :

So that the pretty speech they had,
Made the ruffians' heart relent;
And they that took the deed to do,
Full sorely did repent.

Yet one of them, more hard of heart,
Did vow to do his charge,
Because the wretch that hired him,
Had paid him very large.

The other would not agree thereto,
So here they fell at strife ;
With one another they did fight,
About the children's life :

And he that was of milder mood,
Did slay the other there,
Within an unfrequented wood ;
The babes did quake for fear !

He took the children by the hand,
When tears stood in their eye,
And bade them straightway follow him,
And look they did not cry :

And two long miles he led them thus,
While they for bread complain :
"Stay there," quoth he, "I'll bring ye bread,
When I do come again."

These pretty babes, with hand in hand,
Went wandering up and down ;
But never more they saw the man,
Approaching from the town :

'Thus wander'd these two pretty dears,
'Till death did end their grief ;
In one another's arms they died,
Poor babes, past all relief

No burial these innocents
Of any man receives,
But robin red-breast lovingly
Did cover with the leaves.

And now the heavy wrath of God
Upon their uncle fell :
The fearful thoughts that did torment
His conscience, none can tell.

His barns were fired, his goods consumed,
His lands were barren made,
His cattle died within the field,
And nothing with him stayed.

And in a voyage to Portugal,
Two of his sons did die :
And, to conclude, himself was
brought
Unto much misery :

He pawn'd and mortgaged all his
land,
Ere seven years came about ;
And then at length this wicked act
Did by this means come out :

The fellow that did take in hand
These children for to kill,
Was for a robbery judged to die,
As was God's blessed will ;

And did confess the very truth,
'The which is here express'd ;
Their uncle died while he for debt
Did long in prison rest.

NUTHATCH.

BLACKCAP WARBLER.

BEARDED TITMOUSE.

LYRE BIRD.

RUFUS-BELLIED TITMOUSE.
YELLOW-CHEEKED TITMOUSE

REDSTART.

WHEATEAR.

THE CUCKOO is well known for its welcome chant, which is a sign that winter has passed away. However pleasant it may be at first to hear, the continual cry of "Cuck-oo! Cuck-oo!" becomes tedious to the ear.

CUCKOO.

The female Cuckoo does not make a nest for itself, but lays its eggs in the nests of other birds, so that she does not hatch and rear her own young.

The Cuckoo's egg is a very small one.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

GREEN WOODPECKER.

THE WRYNECK comes to England a little earlier in the year than the Cuckoo, and therefore in some parts is called the "Cuckoo's Footman."

WRYNECK.

It has a long and very slender tongue, lives chiefly upon ants, and as it can force its tongue out an inch longer than its beak, the ants are very easily captured.

LONG-EARED BAT.

MOLE.

OTTER.

DORMOUSE.

WATER RAT.

BARBASTELLE.

FERRET.

GUINEA PIG.

HEDGEHOG.

POLECAT.

BEECH MARTEN.

BADGER.

The common BEAVER has earned a world-wide reputation by the wonderful instinct which it displays, independently of its great value in producing costly fur and perfume. It is found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, but is in the greatest abundance in North America.

BEAVER.

The Beaver lives in societies, varying considerably in number, and unite in forming works which may fairly class with the profession of the engineer. They make their habitations by small clear rivers and creeks, or close to large springs; sometimes they take up their abode on the banks of lakes.

OPOSSUM.

KANGAROO.

WOMBAT.

DASYURE.

SQUIRREL.

FOX.

HARE.

feeds, and is therefore able to run for a very great distance without being fatigued, as would be the case if its muscles were loaded with fat. It can also leap to a considerable height, and has been known to jump over a perpendicular wall of eight feet in height in order to escape from its pursuers.

RABBIT.

WEASEL.

ICEBERGS.

A HURRICANE.

A WATERSPOUT.

THE PHANTOM SHIP.

BEFORE THE CURTAIN.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

A SPECTRE DRAMA.

A MOMENT OF SUSPENSE.

COMIC SHADOWS.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
"OH!—O—H!!!"

AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.

THE MAGIC MIRROR.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE THINK OF
THE TELEGRAPH.

A CRUEL REFLECTION.

A BATCH OF NEWS.

MAGNESIA.

THE COUNTRYMEN AND THE
PHOTOGRAPHER.

COLD AIR AND WARM WATER
(SULPHURIC ACID).

A SAFE ROCKING-HORSE.

A BOLD FLIGHT.

AN AWKWARD ATTACHMENT—(LOAD-STONE AND STEEL).

THE SPRITE OF THE MINE.

MONKS.

THE LEGEND OF ST. DUNSTAN.

COWLS.

A WIZARD OF THE OLDEN TIME.

THE WONDERFUL PANCAKE.

GOING BACK TO SCHOOL.

AN APPEAL TO THE MASTER.

ELECTING A CAPTAIN.

CHAIRING A FAVOURITE.

TAKING THE SAND-MARTIN'S NEST.

FINDING A RED-SHANK'S NEST.

FLY-FISHING.

THE ANGLING PARTY.

THE LETTERED TORTOISE is a native of North America, and lives in ponds, lakes or waters, where it finds plenty of food. It is a voracious creature, catching and killing frogs, lizards, and other inhabitants of the waters.—Anglers detest the Lettered Tortoise because it is apt to take their bait, and like the Green Crab of England, irritates them sadly by deluding them with the idea that they have caught a fine fish. It is rather a pretty Tortoise, being dark-brown above and yellow below, with a row of scarlet marks

AMERICAN TORTOISES AT HOME.

THE GREEN TURTLE is famous for the excellence of its flesh, and especially of the green fat with which a fine specimen is absolutely loaded.

The Green Turtle is found in many warm seas, and is very plentiful about

GREEN TURTLE.

along the sides that look like the letters of some strange language.

THE CHICKEN TORTOISE is so called because its flesh is thought to be like that of a tender chicken. It is sold in the markets for food, and bought for the table.

It swims very well, but not rapidly, and as it passes through the water it likes to remain near the surface and to keep its head well elevated, so that it looks something like a dark-coloured snake swimming along with its head raised.

the islands of Ascension and the Antilles, where it is constantly chased. There are many methods of Turtle catching. When met with on shore, the general way is to catch it by the edge of the shield, and turn it over on its back.

CROCODILES are among the largest inhabitants of the earth. They are found in Africa and in India, where they infest the rivers, to the great danger of the inhabitants. The Indian species is easily known by the great length and narrowness of its jaws. It grows to a length of twenty-five feet, and is strong and stout in proportion. Its long jaws are furnished with a great number of teeth, one hundred and twenty having been found in some animals. As in catching prey these teeth may be seriously injured,

they are so made, that in process of time they fall out of the jaw, and are replaced by others which have grown in the same sockets.— The shape of the teeth is conical, and they are all alike in form, being slightly curved backwards, and exceedingly strong.

Crocodiles are most voracious beings, though capable of passing a very long time without taking food. They can swim with great speed, driving through the water by sweeping strokes of their legs and powerful tail.

AFRICAN CROCODILES AT HOME.

THE ALLIGATOR is a native of North America, and is very common in the Mississippi, and the lakes of Louisiana and Carolina. It sometimes goes by the name of Cayman.

It feeds mostly on fish, which it catches by dash-

ing among the shoals as they pass up the stream, and snapping at its prey so quickly that they are unable to escape. The eggs of the Alligator are small and numerous, and are hatched in the sand by the heat of the sun.

ALLIGATOR.

RINGED SNAKE, OR GRASS SNAKE.

VIPER, OR ADDER.

RATTLESNAKE.

COBRA DI CAPELLO.

PUFF ADDER.

EYED LIZARD.

AFRICAN BULL FROG.

CHAMELEONS.

CAPE TARENTOLA.

BASILISC.

SAND LIZARD.

STONE LOACH.

PERCH.

ROACH. BREAM. TENCH.

STICKLEBACK.

EEL.

CARP

BARBEL.

THE well-known COD FISH is found in many seas, especially those towards the north.

The Cod Fish is always taken with the hook and line, vast numbers of short lines, called "snoods,"

being arranged along one central line, and allowed to remain in the sea for six hours. Many hundred Cod Fish are thus taken by skilful fishermen. The liver of the Cod yields a valuable oil.

COD.

TURBOT.

PLAICE.

FLOUNDER.

THE COMMON SOLE is one of the most familiar of our British flat fishes, and is found on all our coasts, those of the southern shores being the most plentiful.

The colour of the Sole is almost always brown on the right side and white on the left; but examples are common where, the left side is brown and the other is white.

SOLE.

MANY years ago there was a gentleman who lived in a far-off country, with his wife, a pretty and charming lady.

They only had one daughter, who was a very kind and dutiful child. Unfortunately, this little girl's mamma died, and herself and papa thought they never should be happy again. Her father, however, soon after married a lady who had two grown-up daughters; they ill-used their little step-sister, nicknamed her first Cinder-wench, and then Cinderella, and made her a perfect drudge; the poor little girl having to scrub, scour, and do all the dirty work, besides being nearly starved, ragged, and compelled to sleep in a garret. Cinderella's sisters meanwhile lived well, and dressed in silks and satins.

On one occasion a grand ball was to be given by the King's son at Court, and, of course, the haughty sisters of Cinderella must go, as they wished to be thought of great consequence. They talked of nothing

Poor Cinderella is left to sit alone in her kitchen.

Cinderella dresses her two haughty sisters for the Prince's Ball.

else but the ball, and got together rich satin dresses, laces, feathers, and diamonds, to deck themselves with, and actually called upon Cinderella to help them dress, and arrange their toilet, as they knew she had a neat taste in such matters. While poor Cinderella was dressing her proud sisters they kept teasing her, but her sweet temper caused her to return good for evil. At last the day of the ball arrived, and off Cinderella's sisters went, whilst she was left behind; after they were gone, poor Cinderella went into the chimney corner of her kitchen, and began to cry at her ill-usage. Her kind godmother, a fairy, however, soon appeared, and relieved Cinderella of her grief by telling her she should go to the ball, and obtaining for her a handsome coach with six beautiful horses, a smart coachman and postilion, and elegant footmen; so she went to the ball in a far more splendid style than even her haughty sisters.

Her godmother keeps her promise: changes mice into horses, a pumpkin into a carriage, rats into coachman and postilion, lizards into footmen; her own clothes into a ball dress; gives her a pair of glass slippers, and tells her to leave the ball before Twelve.

The Prince falls in love with Cinderella at the Ball.

The clock strikes Twelve, and her equipage vanishes; she hastens away, dropping one of her slippers in the palace.

Cinderella was particularly told by her fairy godmother not to stay at the ball after twelve o'clock, for if she did, she would lose all her finery; and so, as soon as she heard the clock begin to strike twelve, she ran out of the ball-room in great alarm, with the Prince after her, who had been struck with her beauty; and in her haste Cinderella left one of her glass slippers behind, which the Prince picked up, and took great care of, hoping he might discover the beautiful owner; but as Cinderella had left the palace in her old clothes, nobody took notice of her as she left the gates, and the Prince was unable to find out who she was.

Poor Cinderella was quite unhappy when she reached home, particularly at not finding her godmother, the Fairy, there;

The Prince picks up the slipper, and proclaims that he will marry the owner: it is found to fit Cinderella, who becomes the Prince's wife; and afterwards pardons the wickedness of her bad sisters.

soon after her sisters returned, and gave a very delightful account of the ball, mentioning about the handsome lady with the pretty glass slipper, little thinking it was their own despised sister.

The Prince gave forth by a proclamation that he would marry the lady whose foot could perfectly fit the little glass slipper. This occasioned great excitement throughout the whole kingdom, and for a time no lady was found whose foot matched the slipper in size; at last the Prince and his attendants reached Cinderella's house, where it was first tried to be put on by her proud sisters, but without success. Next it came to Cinderella's turn, and perfectly fitted her, to the great annoyance of her wicked sisters, and the joy of the whole court.

SHRIMPS.

WOOLLY CRAB.

THIS illustration represents the EDIBLE CRAB so common on our shores. The upper figure is covered with oysters that have fastened themselves to its shell, and may be seen in the British Museum. Crabs are caught in large round baskets with a hole at the

EDIBLE CRAB.

top. These baskets are called crab-pots, and fresh meat is put into them, enticing the crabs to enter in search of food. When they have passed into the crab-pot, they cannot get out again. These crabs love the shore, and generally inhabit the rocky parts of our coast.

HERMIT CRAB.

LOBSTER.